

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1846,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4958. 九月廿五日一千八百七十九年九月廿五日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

九月廿五日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street & Co., 30, Cornhill, Gordon & Gotch, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HEEDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. H. SAYLE & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SANTOAO, CAMPBELL & CO., AMYOT, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FOOCHOW, HEDGE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., AND KELLY & WELSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CHAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK,
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINER,
H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.
H. HOFFMUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG
INTEREST ALLOWED.

No Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager,
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conveys all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Banks.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHOW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 31st May, 1879, at 11 o'clock a.m., at Messrs MELCHERS & CO.'s GODOWNS,—

(For account of whom it may concern,) 51 Muntz Yellow Metal Rods.

5 Lowmoor Plates.

10 Best Staffordshire Iron Plates,

9ft. x 4ft., 3inch thick.

6 Best Staffordshire Iron Plates,

9ft. x 4ft., 3inch thick.

6 Best Staffordshire Iron Plates,

10ft. x 4ft., 1/2 inch thick.

212 Best Staffordshire Boiler Plates,

assorted sizes.

6 Thornycroft Boiler Plates.

1 Copper Plate.

35 Iron Boiler Tubes, 2 1/2in. x 7feet.

52 " " 2 1/2in. x 7feet.

160 " " 2 1/2in. x 7feet.

41 " " 3 in. x 7feet.

35 " " 3 1/2in. x 7feet.

7 " " 2 in. x 16feet.

101 " " 2 1/2in. x 16feet.

100 " " 2 1/2in. x 16feet.

48 " " 3 1/2in. x 16feet.

49 " " 3 1/2in. x 16feet.

3 Frames Brown Sheetng Felt.

4 Frames Boiler Felt.

1 Case Lead Piping.

2 Rolls Sheet Lead.

10 Coils Best Charcoal Wire Rope, assorted sizes.

150 Casks Portland Current, White Brothers.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (On account of the concerned,) ON

FRIDAY,

the 30th May, 1879, at Noon, at the Godown of MESSRS DOUGLAS,

LAPRAIK & CO.,

(To close the account sales,) 182 Bales BOMBAY COTTON YARN, lbs. 400.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND & GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MESSRS LANDSTEIN & CO. to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th June, 1879, at 3.30 p.m., at their Office, MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road,—

The following VERY VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, with COAL GODOWNS AND CHINESE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, at Praya East, having a Water Frontage of 116 feet by 314 feet, containing about 36,000 square feet, divided into Lots as follows:

LOT NO. 1.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT NO. 2.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT NO. 3.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Albany Street.

LOT NO. 4.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Nullah Lane.

LOT NO. 5.—That PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 116, and Inland Lot No. 429, with Three Large Godowns capable of storing 2,700 tons each, and Two Small Godowns with Water Frontage and Servants' Quarters erected thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-quarter of Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of Transfer, the expense of which to be paid by the Purchasers.

The Property to be at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars and Plans, apply to

HUGHES & LEGGE,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on an early DATE, unless disposed of privately, of which due Notice will be given.

Portions of INLAND LOT NO. 105, adapted for the erection of FIVE CHINESE HOUSES on COKEBANE STREET, corner of Gage Street, and FIVE HOUSES on Gage Street, corner of Gutzlaff Street.

Plans may be seen, and all particulars obtained at the OFFICES of

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road,

lately MESSRS E. D. SASOON & CO.

Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 4/- each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

APPROACH

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE"
Capt. THEBAUD, will be de-
spatched for the above Port
at 4 p.m. TO-MORROW, the 30th Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. my30

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

(Taking cargo and passengers at through
rates for HANOI.)

The Steamship
"ATLANTA,"
Capt. G. PETERSEN, will
be despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn3IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—FRANCIS HUTCHINGS,
lately carrying on business as a
BUTCHER, at No. 356, Wellington Street,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, having
been adjudged Bankrupt under a Peti-
tion for adjudication in bankruptcy, filed
in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, on the
22nd day of May, A.D. 1879, is hereby
required to surrender himself to the Hon.
CHARLES BUSHE PLUNKET, the Registrar
of the said Court, at the First Meeting of
Creditors to be held by the Registrar, on
WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon pre-
cisely, at the Office of the Registrar of the
said Court.

The said Hon. CHARLES BUSHE PLUNKET
is the Official Assignee, and Messrs STE-
PHENS & HOLMES are the Solicitors to the
Bankrupt.

A Public Sitting will hereafter be ap-
pointed by the said Court for the said
Bankrupt to pass his Final Examination,
and to make application for his discharge,
of which sitting, notice will be given in the
Hongkong Government Gazette.

At the First Meeting of Creditors, the
Registrar will receive proofs of the debts of
Creditors, and the Creditors may elect an
Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's
Estate and Effects.

C. B. PLUNKET,

Registrar.

Dated the 26th day of May, 1879. my30

NOTICE.

M. R. CARL STIBBEL is authorized
from this Date to SIGN our Firm
by Procurators here, at Shanghai and at
Yachamha.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn29

WHIT MONDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No.
6 of 1875, the Undermentioned
BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY,
the 2nd June.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of
India, London and China,"
H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
tralia and China,"
J. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"
D. FITZ HENRY, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation,"
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, L'td,"
R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn2

Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:**

GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt.
James Wiltshire.—Fogel & Co.

ALIXIA, British barque, Captain George
Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VESUVIUS, American barque, Captain F.
W. Cull.—Order.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque,
Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnold, Karberg
& Co.

KILLARNY, British steamer, Captain
Henry O'Neill—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ALICE C. DICKKEMAN, American 3-m.
schooner, Captain Wm. J. Bugan.—Order.

EXCELSIOR, American barque, Capt. D.
B. Eddy.—Captain.

ASNE—Danish schooner, Capt. Lassen.
—Chinese.

HAWTHORN, British barque, Captain C.
Mead.—Wieler & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 28. Olympia, German steamer, 783.
T. Nagel, Saigon May 24, Rice.—LAND-
STAFF & Co.

May 28. Diamante, British steamer, 514.
Thebaud, Manila May 26, General.—
RUSSELL & Co.

May 28. Flintshire, British steamer, 1286.
Thomas, Saigon May 24, Rice.—GIBB,
Livingston & Co.

May 28. Fylde, American steamer, 5078.
G. G. Berry, San Francisco May 1,
and Yokohama 23. Mails, General and
freight.—P. M. S. S. Co.

May 28. Martha Davis, American barque,
L. M. Beson, Honolulu April 18,
1,700 cases Petroleum.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 28. Jannub, British steamer, 560.
Slaney, Bangkok May 22, General.—
YUEN FAH HONG.

May 28. Atlanta, German steamer, 783.
G. Peterson, Haiphong May 25, and Hol-
lywood, General.—GIBB & CO.

DEPARTURES.

May 28. Albatross, for Amoy, &c.
29. Sorceron, for Manila.
29. Memnon, for Iloilo.
29. Beethoven, for Yangtze (Cochin-
china).
29. Yangtze, for Shanghai.
29. Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.
29. Tanais, for Yokohama.
29. Yang-tse, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Henrik Ibsen, for Taiwanfoo.
Galley of Lorna, for Saigon.
Peihou, for Takow.
Anne, for Whampoa.
Yutting, for Swatow.
Wrecker, for Swatow.
Olaf, for Vladivostock.
Hongkong, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Diamante, from Manila, Mrs. Miss
and Master Cuculla, Messrs J. S. Austin,
W. S. Ross, and 90 Chinese.
Per City of Peking, from San Francisco,
etc., Messrs H. Moyen, T. D. Burrows,
M. M. De Lano (U.S. Consul at Foochow),
93 Chinese and 1 Indian steerage.

Per Martha Davis, from Honolulu, Mr
and Mrs. Wilson Snow, Mr L. Herbert, 11
Chinese and 4 children.
Per Atlanta, from Haiphong and Ho-
low, Messrs Schriever, and Rose, and 91
Chinese.

Per Flintshire, from Saigon, 8 Chinese.
Per Danube, from Bangkok, 93 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Kwangtung, for Swatow, Mr. J. L.
Sa; for Amoy, Mr and Mrs. J. L. Anderson,
for Foochow, Mr and Mrs. Morris;
for Coast Ports, 1 European, and 800 Chi-
nese.

Per Albatross, for Amoy, &c., 2 Europeans,
and 25 Chinese.

Per Beethoven, for Yangtze, 17 Chinese.
Per Yangtze, for Shanghai, 70 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Yutting, for Swatow, 70 Chinese.
Per Olaf, for Vladivostock, 9 Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer Olympia reports:
Fine weather and light Easterly breeze
throughout.

The British steamer Flintshire reports:
Had light variable winds and fine weather
throughout.

The American steamer City of Peking re-
ports: Sailed from San Francisco May
1st. Arrived at Yokohama May 21st, and
left there on May 23rd. Fine weather
throughout the passage. Arrived at Hong-
kong May 29th. May 29th at 7 a.m. ex-
changed signals with a French barque,
showing letters J. M. P. C. commercial code,
bound to Naoza.

The American barque Martha Davis re-
ports: Light winds and calms with fine
weather all the passage.

The British steamer Danube reports:
Light variable winds and fine weather
throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:-

For AMOY.—
Per Diamante, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow,
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per Rajahmati, at 1.30 p.m., on
Saturday, the 31st inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Palatin, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 31st inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet Belgic, will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the
31st inst., with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:-

2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(expected the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
can longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, May 17, 1879. my31

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Lombardy,
will be despatched on TUESDAY, the
3rd June, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Brindisi or Southampton;
to the Straits Settlements, Batavia,
Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,
Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, S. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Tigre,
will be despatched on TUESDAY, the
10th June, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,
India (via Madras), Australia, New
Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Correspondence
to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

In reply to defendant, complainant said
he had occasion to speak to the defendant on duty,
as the Captain was on shore sick. Defendant
said "What the hell has the son of
so to do with the engine room; I am
Chief Engineer and will not allow him to
have anything to say with regard to my
department." Complainant said he had
asked defendant if he was all ready below
as the ship was going out of dock. He also
asked defendant if he was going to take in
any more coal in the side bunkers. Com-
plainant then noticed that defendant was
the worse for liquor and subsequently he
noticed him drinking more grog in
the Engineers' mess room. Defendant be-
came more tipsy and more abusive, threatening
to throw complainant into the dock "for
two-pence." Complainant went on shore to
the dock-house and found that defendant would
carry his threats into execution. Defendant,
he said, had been drunk more or less on
board the ship. On the 16th May he was
so (Official log produced shewing entry to
that effect) and complainant had to help
him on board; defendant was very abusive
on that occasion.

"I am sure you were drunk on the 15th
instant, and I had to help you up the ladder.
You were also drunk on the 27th instant."

JAMES W. COOMBS, the 2nd mate gave
corroborative evidence.

The steward (Auguste Emmanuel) said that
he heard defendant make use of abusive
language, but he did not see him drunk.

Defendant denied the charge *in toto*.
The 2nd engineer (Edward Gordon) said
he heard some remarks pass between
complainant and defendant about oysters
and the defendant told him not to
interfere. The defendant was quite sober;
he (witness) had never seen him other-
wise than sober; he was always a steady
man.

The third mate (Robert Wiltshire) also
said the defendant was quite sober, he had
been on shore with witness. The real
origin of the grievance was about some
money the chief mate had received to dis-
tribute amongst the Europeans for dinner.
Defendant was sober but excited over
account of something the mate had said
about the oysters.

The merchant shipping acts, and THE
STEAM SHIP SURVEY BILL.

The President brought forward the Mer-
chant Shipping Ordinance, the second
reading, and the Steam-ship Survey Ordinance.
On referring to the minutes of the
Legislative Council of 29th April 1878, he
found an entry to the following effect:

"His Excellency moves the second
reading of an Ordinance to provide for

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES,
TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.The Manufactury is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1879.

THE MOORE CENTENARY.

The idea of celebrating the centenary of
the national Bard of Ireland, was a "happy
thought" on the part of His Excellency
the Governor, in view of the large number
of the natives of the Sister Isle who are
amongst us, here; many of them in high
positions in the Government and in Commerce.
The representatives of that nation are only exceeded in strength by the
Scotch, who are as a matter of course to
be found wherever an honest penny can
be turned. Apart from the consideration of
its being very *appropriate*, the entertainment
was looked forward to by one and all as an
expected treat. Nor were any disappointed;

the weather was all that could be desired
and the good offices of Mr Ford, the Super-
intendent of the Gardens, under whose care the
grounds were illuminated, coupled with the
excellent performance of the band of the
27th Regiment, under the direction of

their indefatigable bandmaster, Herr Wer-

ner, left nothing wanting to make the
scene a living poem. In speaking of Mr
Ford, too much credit cannot be given him
for the taste and originality he displayed in
giving us something so entirely different, both
in design and effect, from what we witnessed on
the occasion of the entertainment on
the occasion of the distinguished departed guest,

General Grant. A very large number of
residents availed themselves of the treat,
and the ladies by their presence transformed
the always picturesque Botanical Gardens into a
veritable fairy-land. The illuminations were
to say the least very tasteful. The entrances were surmounted by an arch of ever-
greens, and hung with Chinese lanterns; one

bearing the letters T.M. surrounded by a

that no one could make them out. In other cases, payments the Court should have made were delayed as long as ten years. When the report came he desired the Colonial Secretary and the Auditor General to confer with the Attorney General, who prepared a draft of instructions which it was necessary to execute without delay. Some other recommendations of the Commission were held over for the approval of the Council. But on the strong representation of the Chief Justice and the Acting Fusine Judge whom he consulted, on May 26th wrote, agreeing to their strong recommendation that Mr. Barff be relieved of all Court work and appointed accountant, Mr. Sangster and Mr. Mossop to be deputy registrars in addition to their previous duties; that the Chinese through he relegated to the accountant's department, and that all monies received be lodged in the Bank to the Government credit, that all payments be made by order on the treasury, the accounts to be audited monthly. With this system of rules he believed there was every security against further irregularity.

The Chief Justice said it was with very great satisfaction he received this letter from His Excellency. He had urgently pressed on Government the necessity for some revision of the affairs in the Court; he began urging this the moment after Mr. Alexander's death to urge this reconstruction of the establishment with what success was well known. He had no patronage or promotion to bestow; he had the right to appoint the duties to some extent, but when he did that it was said he was interfering, and leaving his own field, which was judicial. But years before it had been said there was a risk of something going wrong in that Court. Mr. Alexander never liked; he was far too independent; but he did not agree with the condemnation he received at the hand of the commission. His Lordship enumerated the new rules and regulations, expressing himself generally satisfied with them. All was experimental and provisional as yet, but when they really saw what was wanted further a solid sound system would be firmly established. The shroff was required for the Summary Jurisdiction Court, and there was no reason why he should not attend to it; they could do without one.

FL GOING IN THE GAOL.
His Excellency next laid on the table the report of the Medical Committee appointed to investigate the physical effect of flogging the Chinese on the back, and the mode of flogging in Hongkong Gaol. A good many persons appeared to have been under the impression, he said, that the laws of this Colony prescribe flogging with the cat for our criminals, and that for some mysterious reason or another the Governor has substituted flogging with a rattan. His Excellency admitted that Mr. Tonnochy had introduced many improvements; but these had not been observed by every one. Dr. Ayres had recommended an alteration in the rattan, and it was adopted. On the whole, the body of the laws pointed to a rattan, and the laws of China did the same, while our own medical men were against the use of the cat. Not a single Chinese doctor but believed that flogging on the back was dangerous to life—striking a Chinaman was dangerous, their physique being different from ours, as in India, where there was no flogging on the back, but on the breast and thighs. It was important to remove a very serious misconception as to his action regarding the laws of this Colony. The Attorney General would bear him out in saying that he was bound to stop the use of the cat for prison offences and sentences of the Magistrates—by far the largest number of floggings. As to the small number sentenced by the Chief Justice, after communicating with the Chief Justice and the Attorney General as to whether the Governor had power to order the rattan to be used, and found he did not possess that power, he remitted the flogging altogether in three out of five cases. Mr. Snowden sentenced prisoners to be flogged with the rattan, and all those men were flogged; there being unavoidable delay in one case only. All sentenced by Mr. Snowden were flogged in accordance with the Colonial Surgeon's view; while three of those sentenced by the Chief Justice were not flogged as they could not be flogged on the breast. This gave His Honour no small anxiety, and his view was strictly conscientious (as every one of his views had been since he had been in the Colony) one; but when the men were sentenced to the native junk trade had to be flogged by the rattan, the sentences were carried out.

The Chief Justice observed that he did not say the rattan. He said "the regulation instrument," and it was for His Excellency to say what that could be. The point was public or private flogging. He had felt he was bound by the course of procedure followed by Judge Ball and Paussefote, who had sentenced prisoners to be flogged publicly; but he gave way on that, as Judge Snowden had, as it were, overruled him.

His Excellency remarked that His Honour had yielded to Mr. Snowden, that no prisoner was to be flogged on the back with the cat. Public flogging was another matter. All public flogging was ordered to be suspended.

The Chief Justice added that he was not supposed to suspend sentences.

His Excellency again referred to the impression that he had interfered and used the rattan, and said that many hon. members and others did not know why this was done. The correspondence was not of a nature that could be published; but he knew it, the Chief Justice knew it, and his Executive Council knew it. It was due to Dr. Ayres to say this, in answer to the criticism to which he had been exposed on that subject, that he had twice before brought the dangers of flogging before the Government, and that it was not because His Excellency (who had a reputation for being somewhat humane in his administration of justice, and he didn't know he should be ashamed of it) had arrived that Dr. Ayres made the discovery. He had asked the same question, strange to say, by the Colonial office; and he had explained that the imputation that the evils of flogging on the back had previously been unnoticed was unfounded. The Governor therefore had merely done his plain duty in taking action. The question of flogging on the back was now left to the decision of the Home Government, though personally he thought they ought to do as in India. Upon another question there was also a wonderful amount of misconception. Mr. Lowcock had moved for correspondence in reference to cases of deportation, and he now laid on the table the documents asked for. Mr. Lowcock had written before his departure, asking to see the papers, but they were not quite ready, and the hon. member was asked to look in Government House to see them. Mr. Marsh's semi-official note to Mr. Lowcock (also read) referred to a satisfactory interview with the Governor by the hon. member, but that the papers could be seen again if desired. All these, from April 1877 to the present date, Mr. Lowcock had seen; and he had expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and if he had been in the Governor's place, he would have done exactly as had been done. He had shown clearly to Mr. Lowcock's mind that he (the Governor) had acted according to law. The hon. gentleman had been labouring under a misconception, which would have been prevented if he had come frankly and asked what was going on as he hoped every member would do—not go behind his back, but to come frankly and ask to see documents which could not be printed. It was satisfactory to know that he now understood, and that his misconception was because he did not do him (the Governor) the honour of asking for information. His Excellency did not know whether any information was ever sent until, in 1877, he sent the despatch referred to. At the Colonial Office up to that time the Chinese

Book was the only guide, and as the measurement there given included the corridors, it gave the cubic space some 700 or 800 feet. Still Lord Carnarvon's view was literally correct, and had this been known the attempt to crowd the Gaol would never have been tried or tolerated. The report in his hand finally disposed of that question. The Governor again referred to the case of phthisis, one of which was fatal, and attributed its presence to the overcrowding of the Gaol, adding that the atmosphere of the cells in winter was something horrible. This report was valuable to the Legislative Council therefore apart from the question of flogging on the back: on that subject each was entitled to have his own opinion. H. E. then called attention to the fact that the Chinese Government no less than a thousand years ago had looked into the physiology of flogging on the back and had arrived at the conclusion that it was injurious to the viscera, and that, no matter how severe were their punishments, no man was flogged on the back in China. The Home Government would not allow the law to be again broken, with results which the medical report showed. Referring to the impression that the rattan was a lenient instrument, he mentioned a case where the sores caused by it did not heal properly for six months: the rattan was 47 inches long and had an average circumference of 2 inches. He had to consider whether the suggested changes—the use of a cat without knots, and a canvas collar for the neck and loins—should be introduced. The canvas protection would be used in all future floggings, but there was one effect, viz., that it would reflect very seriously upon former sentences; if all this were necessary, what about all the floggings before?

Mr. Tonnochy said he had used the covering before.

His Excellency admitted that Mr. Tonnochy had introduced many improvements; but these had not been observed by every one. Dr. Ayres had recommended an alteration in the rattan, and it was adopted. On the whole, the body of the laws pointed to a rattan, and the laws of China did the same, while our own medical men were against the use of the cat. Not a single Chinese doctor but believed that flogging on the back was dangerous to life—striking a Chinaman was dangerous, their physique being different from ours, as in India, where there was no flogging on the back, but on the breast and thighs. It was important to remove a very serious misconception as to his action regarding the laws of this Colony. The Attorney General would bear him out in saying that he was bound to stop the use of the cat for prison offences and sentences of the Magistrates—by far the largest number of floggings. As to the small number sentenced by the Chief Justice, after communicating with the Chief Justice and the Attorney General as to whether the Governor had power to order the rattan to be used, and found he did not possess that power, he remitted the flogging altogether in three out of five cases. All sentenced by Mr. Snowden were flogged in accordance with the Colonial Surgeon's view; while three of those sentenced by the Chief Justice were not flogged as they could not be flogged on the breast. This gave His Honour no small anxiety, and his view was strictly conscientious (as every one of his views had been since he had been in the Colony) one; but when the men were sentenced to the native junk trade had to be flogged by the rattan, the sentences were carried out.

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(to judge from occasional remarks in the public press) that deportation had been greatly reduced. While admitting a falling-off (1876, 47 cases; 1877, 17 cases; 1878, 9 cases), he explained that, excepting where the warrants were pronounced first by the Court and then by the Attorney General to be illegal, he had deported every case where his Executive Council had recommended. His action had been approved at home; and by the putting together of the sensible magisterial heads (May and Russell) the law was more carefully observed, so that illegalities did not drop out. In all these matters—which were not open to the light of day, being arranged by the Attorney General or the Executive Council, the Governor was liable to misconception. A Governor however must stand all these things, knowing that sooner or later it will come right; and probably those who had been most active in finding fault would be the first to acknowledge that his acts had been perfectly legal and just; and so he believed the hon. members would say. He had stated frankly, exactly how the matter stood, and would leave the papers for their perusal. Any observations members might think to make he would be glad to hear, or give any further information.

Mr. Keswick thought that until the perusal of the papers comment would be premature in view of His Excellency's remarks, which were so full and, he thought, so satisfactory.

His Excellency asked that the new Spirit Farm Bill be read a first time: it had been translated into Chinese, as he was anxious it should be understood by those to whom it mainly applied.

The Attorney General remarked that several suggestions had been made since the draft was printed, as to duties and the different spirits; and Dr. Eitel had prepared an exhaustive monograph on the different kinds of Chinese spirits.

Mr. Ryrie remarked that the duties (75 cents, for instance, per gallon), and the mode of collecting the same, would have to be altered.

Mr. Keswick thought that the consideration of the bill should be postponed.

His Excellency agreed: the 75 cents referred to would have to be considerably reduced.

REVENUE—BLOCKADE.

Several votes having been passed, His Excellency observed that there was a surplus last year of revenue over expenditure of \$37,114.40, the figure being—revenue, \$47,637.72; expenditure, \$910,523.32. Of the \$107,000 voted for works and buildings, the Surveyor General had expended within \$16,000 of that amount. The expenditure of 1878 exceeded that for 1877 by \$37,315, so that the surplus was over and above this sum. On all items which indicated prosperity there was a substantial increase. Post Office revenue, which meant trade, had increased by \$20,649, although of course the amount was expended on increased postal facilities. An increase in Light Dues was shown, equal to an increase of 250,000 tons; which was very gratifying, seeing that depression of trade existed elsewhere. It was satisfactory to know that in the most important depot of the Queen's Colonial Empire, the revenue was in a really healthy, safe and flourishing condition. H. M. Government might view with satisfaction this result, and aid them to some extent, by opening up the great Empire to British manufactured goods and facilitating in every way the commercial transactions of the Colony. Not only the foreign shipping—but the native junk trade had to be fostered. They could not gain the native junk trade, for whatever harasses that trade, they ought to most carefully scrutinize. Certain taxes on native junks brought them in about \$20,000 a year. But there was something else that pressed upon them. For two years he had been presiding at that Council, but he had never been asked a question with respect to that important interest which concerns the prosperity of the Colony. How had nothing been said with respect to the restrictions on native trade in Hongkong? A Governor could not very well force his opinion upon a commercial community; but he had consulted with those directly concerned, and who had considerable grievances to suffer under, and he had certain plans. He would now say that, though when he came to the Colony his hands were tied by the action of his predecessor, and frankly he would say (so far as he could judge from the records of the office) by three advisers taken into his confidence; but he was prepared to take action when he could fairly do so. Therefore, during the couple of months of his leave of absence, the subject of the development of the commercial resources of this Colony, with the object of the prosperity of the Colony and of possible revival of trade at home, would not escape his best attention.

Mr. Keswick remarked that His Excellency's observations were doubtless applicable to the system of Government collection of duties on Chinese junks; and when he said his hands were tied by his predecessor, he doubtless referred to the rules which were made public by the Chamber of Commerce. If by the three advisers, according to the records of the Colonial Secretary's Office, His Excellency referred to him, he (Mr. Keswick) was bound to say that he took no part in acquiescing in those rules, and he thought there were other means of removing the restrictions. As to the remark that no attention had been given to this subject, they had never ceased to agitate on this matter, while through the Chamber of Commerce representations had repeatedly been made to the Government. They had little in the past to look back upon, but from His Excellency's remarks they would now look more hopefully to the future.

His Excellency observed that Mr. Marsh would call the Council, and take his oaths as administrator. After mature consideration as to who by experience and seniority was entitled to act as Colonial Secretary in his absence, H. E. had decided to fill that high office—member of both Councils and adviser of the Administrator—by the appointment of Dr. Frederick Stewart.

The Council then rose.

The following is in full the recommendations of the Commissioner on the question of flogging in the gaol to which reference is made in His Excellency's remarks:

- 1st. We have no evidence to show that any physical injury has been sustained by any Chinese prisoner in Victoria Gaol, who has been flogged on the back with the "Regulation Cat."
- 2nd. It does not appear to us that pulmonary complaints are unduly prevalent in Victoria Gaol.
- 3rd. The evidence submitted to us to prove that flogging on the back produces among Chinese Phthisis, or any permanent injury of the internal

organs, and that the prisoner Leong A-loi has been physically and physically affected by the three floggings he has received on the back with the regulation gaol cat is most inconclusive.

There does not appear to be any record to shew the condition of the heart and lungs prior to punishment, based on careful examination of all persons punished.

We learn from the Colonial Surgeon that he never saw an Asiatic flogged on the back with a cat until he came to Hongkong, and the record of his experience here as given to us is imperfect.

In reference to his experience in India, of flogging on the breach with a rattan, we can fully understand and appreciate the anxiety he felt on witnessing the appearance of Phthisis in men who had been flogged on the back with the cat, and consider his course of action most commendable in bringing the matter under official notice, whether he could prove or not that the punishment originated

in reference to the public brothels and the question of Contagious Diseases Acts all over the world; he had no right to express any opinion here. His opinion in England was known. Hera was bound as long as the licensed brothel system existed here, he was bound to observe every clause of it, to bear in mind every line and word of it, and carry out, effectual or ineffectual, the course the Legislative Council had seen fit to lay down. Whatever the amount of that wisdom enacting such laws might be, he was bound to bow to it. Mr. Hayllar had spoken as if the Government license to keep a brothel allowed the licensee to deal with impunity in women, this was not so; on the contrary he had seen these persons punished for such acts, in every case that had come to the knowledge of the Government they were prosecuted and punished. The learned counsel said: "Break down the brothel system." It was not for him to say here whether this was the right course or not. The Government was now in possession of a valuable report on the whole question; he had not seen it until this minute, and had read only a few sentences of it; but from the names of the commissioners he was satisfied it would be found an eminently sensible report. He was convinced this report would effect the legislation of the future; but what the Court had to do with was the laws as they are. If there was anything wrong likely to be brought about by the report or any action contemplated on it, the Tung Wah Hospital would take care to present some memorial which, he doubted not, would be very favourably received in the proper quarter. The argument Mr. Hayllar had used as to the women being better off when engaged in the traffic they were sent to in San Francisco, he did not think the learned counsel had meant to apply the argument in the sense in which he had used it. The same argument was used with regard to the Slave Trade. They were told that the men were much better off as slaves than as freemen. And in certain advantages, such as food and clothes and ease in case of sickness, they were believed by some persons intimately connected with himself, to be rather better off than the very poor, who were free. But he did not think any one here now would carry the argument so far, whether were their views once, when they were young men, and when these questions were very warmly discussed. His Lordship had seen the laws as they are, he had bear in mind also the fact that this was not her only offence; at least he had strong reason to believe that she had been guilty of the same misdemeanour in connection with the decoying of another woman, and devoting her to a like degraded life. He sentenced her to two years' hard labour.

The woman seemed to be taken enormously by surprise at the sentence; she fell down on her face and called out loudly for mercy. She said she did not know she was committing such a heavy crime; were she allowed to go free she would return to Hongkong again. The Chief Justice said it was plain enough she knew she was committing a crime; although she did not know what amount of punishment would follow her conviction for that crime, that had nothing whatever to do with her guilt.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMALE.)
Thursday, May 29.

THE BUYING AND SELLING OF WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

Chau A I, who was charged on Tuesday on ten counts with forcible detention of women &c. and pleaded guilty to four of a sum of \$2819.40, the money of his employer.

His Worship after taking evidence of certain of the tenants, who had paid money to prisoner, and which he had not accounted for, committed the case for trial.

THE CASE OF BOY-STEALING.
So A Su, and Chau A I as in the previous case were brought up for sentence, and were again asked whether they had anything to say before sentence was passed on them. The first woman asked to be passed over this time; she would not repeat the offence. She would go back to her own country. The second prisoner, who had a small child on her back, appealed for mercy on its behalf. She was a stranger here, and would go back to her own country if she was allowed to go free now.

The Chief Justice asked the prisoner what mercy she had had on the women from whom she stole the child. The fact that she, the second prisoner, had a young child of her own and yet could so forget a mother's feelings as to commit this crime, materially aggravated her offence. Proceeding to sentence the prisoners, His Lordship remarked that this case differed from the previous one in various features. The child was not taken out of the country, the money received was the small sum of \$175; the boy was put into a respectable position; and each of the women received for the share they took in the crime, fifty cents. Why the man who knew the law to be against the laws of this Colony, the man who was to profit by the breach of the law, the man who had wealth and respectability on his side, did not occupy the same dock as the prisoners now before the Court could not explain. But the Chinese propensity to traffic in women and children still defied the law. The Court had punished this traffic in every case where the criminals had been convicted. Within the last three months three cases of child-stealing had been proved before this Court, and punishments, inadequate, he feared, had been awarded. Unfortunately in each case the principal criminals had escaped. Those whose money had induced the traffic had escaped, and the poor ignorant women whose gains had been measured by half dollars had been punished. In each case a colour of legality had been given to the formal deeds, drawn by educated men, so that even the victims felt they had become the legal property of their purchasers. These wealthy persons and these scribes should be secured by the police, and punished; and until that was done this traffic would flourish. He had reserved sentence the other day on Soo Asu and another Chau A I, two of those poor wretches whom the law had seized whilst the chief offender had hitherto gone free. He would dispose of their cases after concluding that now before the Court. The case in which he had now heard Mr. Hayllar was not one of child-stealing and selling, but of trafficking in a girl and a woman, not merely making them slaves—chattels—but degrading them to the lowest depths to which women can sink, and all this was done with such a show of legality that the victims thought they had become slaves. Stating the charge, his Lordship proceeded to remark that the counsel for the defence had, by pleading guilty, prevented him from getting at all the details of the cases in open Court. The course counsel had adopted was certainly the wisest so far as the interests of his client were concerned. The Court was thus driven to deduce the character of the case from the depositions before the Police Magistrate. In the case of Leung Ayung, he found that an unmarried girl was sold by her mistress to a woman in Canton, who sold her there to the prisoner for \$125, and she brought her to Hongkong. Here she was offered for sale to various persons and at last she was, in December, sent on board the steamer *Bellota* and proceeded to San Francisco, where she was found crying, and was sent back to Hongkong. Her price on her successive sales was \$80, \$185 and lastly \$250. She says "I know I was bought to be a prostitute in Hongkong, but having been bought by the defendant I could do nothing;" again she says "After I was bought by You she could do what she pleased with me." The charge against the prisoner, but which had not been pressed, was the trafficking in Yu Amui. Her sad story was that she was the wife of an opium smoker for six years, and was sold by her husband in Canton for over \$100. She accompanied her purchaser as his servant to Hongkong, on the 27th November, to prisoner's house. The prisoner sold her for \$280 and she was photographed, passed the examination here, and accompanied the other woman, both in charge of a maid, to San Francisco. There she was sent

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,
DE EASTLAKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, Queen's ROAD CENTRAL, over-the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI
during the Summer Months, leaving
Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and
returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT
is authorized to SIGN our Firm per
Procuration from this Date.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1879. jn6

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on
the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is
admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jn1

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly
Manager of the Foochow Docks, has this Day been admitted a Partner in
our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wan-chai.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jn8

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG VIA SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Olaf having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn2

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship Alaska, Captain SEABURY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. YANG TSE.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. jn2

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Indus and Coperia, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 29th Inst., at 9 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 4th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. jn4

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);

ALSO

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. HALL, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 3rd June, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879. jn8

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, have
this Day taken over charge of the Hong-
kong Agency, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE ON MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879. jn1

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 "

Annual Income £250,000 "

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1879. jn1

Agents.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. jn4

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, May 31st, 1879, at 3
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 80th May. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 6 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value of
same required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs
at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879. my31

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship ALASKA
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd
June, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and
Freight, for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Or Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and
MEMBERS of the CIVIL and
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of 1st June. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. jn2

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong,
are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE,
to the extent of £100,000 on any Building,
or Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1879.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profit,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the nett amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 "

Annual Income £250,000 "

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1879. jn1

Agents.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. jn4

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.